The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY APRIL 12, 1897. XXXVI—NO. 4

THE NEW EDUCATION.

Mrs. Treat Lectures for the Mothers' Club.

USEFUL IDEAS MADE PLAIN.

The Kindergarten System Not a Mere Expedient Designed to Relieve Parents at Certain Hours of the Day, but a Machine for Properly Educating the Pupil.

Mrs. Treat, who came to Massillon under the auspices of Miss Smith's kindergarten class and the Mothers' Club, lectured at the Methodist church on Thursday evening, her subject being "The New Education." To those who have looked upon the kindergarten system only as a rather convenient institution designed for the purpose of getting small children off the hands of their mothers, and keeping them amused for certain hours of the day, Mrs. Treat's lecture proved to be a means of great enlightenment, and an hour was well spent in listening to her description of the methods used and the results obtained by those who are working for the cause of the new education.

Frederick Froebel, who originated the kindergarten system, spent an unhappy childhood.

Day after day, at his home in Germany, he was left in the charge of an old housekeeper, with no one to talk to and nothing to play with; and as he grew older, he realized through the memory of his own sufferings, what it is that children need, at different stages of their mental and physical development. To begin with a child should have suitable companionship and afterwards he should have what is called organized material, to play with. Suitable companions are those of the child's own age. The mother's may be the best society for her child at most times, but every day, once at least, it should come in contact with some one who is like him, some one with whom he can exchange ideas, which are the out come of his own small brain, and who can sympathize and perfectly understand his childish interests.

To illustrate this necessity of a childs' nature, Mrs. Treat spoke of the incompatibility of two children of different ages, say sisters three and five years old. There is apt to be constant clashing of will and consequent quarrelling. This is because the childrens' brains are in different stages of development, the elder having come to understand what the younger cannot grasp and therefore there is disagreement.

The so-called organized material is what is given to play with at different stages in its development. For instance, the infant can enjoy and appreciate the delights of a soft rubber ball, better than anything else, and at the end of a few months a wooden ball can be substituted with good effect, for then the child knows what he wants, and what resistance means, and the hard ball meets his requirements, he can make a noise with it. A never-failing courtesy to the children is part of the kindergarten system. The child is never told not to do a thing, he is asked to do something else in the place of it; and when wilfulness or disobedience do gain the upper hand isolation is found to be the best and surest punishment.

Mrs. Treat gave an informal lecture on Friday morning, at the rooms of the Mothers' Club, in East Main street, in which she went more into the details of her work, and gave some very touching examples of what has been accomplished among children of every class, in pursuance of the kindergarten system. Women connected with the Mothers' Club are hoping that sufficient interest will be aroused by these lectures to enable them to form a kindergarten class in Massillon at no very distant time.

Certainly all those who are fortunate enough to listen to Mrs. Treat, cannot fail to be impressed with the excellence of the system which she advocates.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

It Meets, Pays the Bills and Transacts Other Business.

At the last meeting of the present board of education, Thursday evening, which was attended by all members except Mr. Young and Mrs. Doddridge, bills were paid and a motion was adopted authorizing the president and clerk to renew a note for $12,500, held by the Merchants National bank, and now due. This sum represents the board's entire indebtedness.

Under the new law, the local board of education is to consist of but six members, instead of eight, as heretofore, and they are to be elected at large, and not by wards, as formerly. The special meeting for reorganization will be held this month.

BILLS PAID.

Matthew Bros.	$ 1 50
J. Doddridge	10 00
Merchants National Bank	120 81
S. A. Conrad	1 65
Howells Coal Co	9 90
Independent Co	25 00
Mary J. Oberlin	43 75
W. S. Brown	20 60
J. D. Lose	45 00

R. C. Joiner, Allen P. O., Hillsdale Co., Mich., says: "Nothing gave my rheumatism such quick relief as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil."

Pleasant to take, positive and instant in its results, in fact, the best cough medicine in the world, Dr Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Will See the Prosecuting Attorney and Explain.

The township officials who were recently charged with having overdrawn their salaries during the past six years in amounts ranging from a few dollars to more than eight hundred, have each received an itemized statement of all money paid them during their respective incumbencies. Attention is also called to the amount which is alleged to have been overdrawn, and each will be given an opportunity to explain. It is said that a copy of each of these statements is in the hands of the prosecuting attorney, and developments are now awaited and expected. Several of the officials have called upon or communicated with the prosecutor, but no one knows exactly what has or will be done.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Several Important Matters Taken Up.

POLICEMAN FRED. HOSE RESIGNS.

Two Sanitary Inspectors Selected to Make the Annual Investigation—The Plumbing Ordinance May be Revised—Some Bills Approved and Other Work Done.

The regular meeting of the board of health was held in the mayor's office Thursday evening, all members being present. The latter are Dr. D. S. Gardner, Dr. A. P. L. Pease, John A. Shoemaker, Harry W. Elsass, A. D. Volkmor, J. K. Russell and Mayor Schott, president ex-officio. Health officer Dr. T. Clarke Miller was also present.

The oath of office was administered to Messrs. Elsass and Russell, the recently appointed members, by Mayor Schott, and then the business of the board was taken up in the regular order.

The bills were $10.50 for contagious disease cards; $3.75 for birth and death blanks, and $16.12 to the health officer for incidentals since January 1, 1896, total $30.37.

The resignation of Fred Hose, sanitary policeman, was received and accepted. Instead of appointing a successor, the board decided that E. N. Pease and Michael Elsass should be employed to make the annual inspection of property and to be paid $1.50 each for every day's service.

On motion of Mr. Shoemaker the health officer was instructed to request the street and alley committee of the city council to assign a horse and cart to the work of cleaning up the alleys while the inspection is being made.

Mr. Russell made a motion, which was carried, that the health officer should prepare an amendment to the plumbing regulations and submit it to the city solicitor. He was also instructed to prepare a plan and draft an ordinance to regulate the sale of milk in the city.

NOTHING TO BE PROUD OF.

Mr. Fidler Admits He Never Did Much to Boast of.

The foremost citizen of Patagonia is unquestionably Daniel Fidler. Everybody says that if that neighborhood should engage actively in politics, Mr. Fidler would be their mayoralty candidate. But notwithstanding all this, the other day Mr. Fidler was obliged to admit, in the presence of a large number of friends, that he could not recall one act of his life which he considered of the slightest importance or of which he could be really proud. "You see I never was arrested," he said to them, "and I never was drunk, for, in my opinion, a man must be caught lighting his pipe under a pump or a hydrant before he can justly be called intoxicated. I never had such an experience, or, at least, I do not remember it if I did. Oh! to be sure I did break my arm once and my house in Canal Dover burned down, but such things don't count any more."

LILY.

She was named for a lovely flower,
Most delicate, pure and sweet;
The flower that opes on Easter morn,
Our risen Lord to greet.

Like a flower; alas! she faded
In the summer of life too soon:
As though the deep night had settled down
On the brightness of earth at noon.

Long suffering, weary with weakness,
Withering slowly she lay:
No loving lip could the message break,
The King had called her away

But flowers were everywhere near her,
Flowers exquisite and rare:
Exotic, amaryllis and rose,
Offering sweet incense there.

And these were the messengers holy,
Revealing with innocent breath,
That loving hearts had sent them before,
To lighten the shadow of death.

For she said, "They think I am dying,
They send me these beautiful things;
'Tis ever thus when a human soul
Is trying its heavenly wings."

So tenderly, gently, they laid her,
A lily low in the mould,
And one more angel was born above,
Safe in the "City of Gold."

For as flowers dead, in forms anew
Return to forest and glen,
So with the redeemed in Paradise,
Doth Lily now live again.

But we shall remember her always
One who once brightened the earth;
As a sunbeam lost neath straying clouds,
Or a star gone down at night's birth.

IDA ZERBE.

All those terrible, itching diseases of the skin that help to make life miserable for us are caused by external parasites. Doan's Ointment kills the parasite and cures the disease. Perfectly harmless, never fails.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick headache. 25c at druggists.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

A Suit to Recover the Price of Beer.

THE PALMER LIBEL CASE SETTLED

A Verdict for the Plaintiff in the Sum of $1.50—Hundreds of Papers Involved in the Alleged Libel—Candidates Begin to Report.

CANTON, April 8. The Grasser & Brand Brewing Company, of Toledo, has sued George W. Nist, Martin Henry and Joseph Nist to recover $1,000. The sum is due, it is alleged, for beer for which the defendants agreed to pay at the rate of $5 per barrel.

The jury in the libel case of Tindale Palmer vs. the Repository Printing Co., of Canton, returned a verdict of $1.50 for the plaintiff late Monday afternoon, remaining out but fifteen minutes. Palmer sued to recover $50,000 for injury by the publication of an article charging him with theft.

The Standard Review Publishing Company, of Alliance, is defendant in a like case which was to have been tried today, but was stricken from this week's assignments. Palmer also has litigation pending against several hundred papers published in various parts of the United States. Mr. Palmer resides in New York but was born in Carroll county, O. It was alleged that he sold a patent right in South America for something over $100,000, and represented to his firm that the purchasing price had been but $85,000.

Cyrus Smith, the Democratic candidate for trustee in Perry township, has certified to the clerk of courts that he expended $13.50 during his canvass.

Dayton Marshall, of Sugar Creek township, assigned on Wednesday to William Brenninger. The assets and liabilities are estimated the same, $1,500. Later in the day Samuel Wolf, of Middlebranch, assigned to Henry Bixler. The assets are estimated at $1,000, and the liabilities the same.

CANTON, April 9.—Judge Taylor granted a divorce Thursday afternoon to Jennie Howard from Adam Howard. The counsel decided on $300 as the amount of alimony to be paid the plaintiff. Judge Taylor is engaged today in hearing the case of Bucher's administrator vs. Sheriff Doll. In court room No. 1 Judge McCarty is hearing the case of Kuhn vs. Walker.

The following candidates have filed statements of expenditures during the recent campaign: E. G. Willison spent $75.90 to secure the solicitorship of Massillon. Fifty dollars of this amount, however, was paid to the central committee as the regular assessment. Godfrey Maier put the cost of his campaign expenses at $5.12. Mr. Maier was a candidate for constable of Perry township. Jacob Graze, of Massillon, candidate for township treasurer reports an expenditure of $61, having paid $25 to the committee. The campaign of Mayor Rice, of Canton, cost $75, according to the statement filed by the latter, but $50 was paid to the committee.

A final account has been filed in the estate of George Bair, of Plain township. A fifth partial account has been filed by the guardian of Nancy Stoner, of Tuscarawas township. A final account has been filed in the estate of Sarah Kirth, of Paris township. The bond of the assignee of Samuel Wolf, of Middlebranch, has been filed and approved.

A marriage license has been granted to Harvey H. Hamilton and Lulu Snoots, of Canton.

CANTON, April 10. Statements of expenditures during the canvass for election have been filed by the following candidates of Massillon: Harry Markel, Democratic candidate for marshal, puts his total expense at $69.50. Thirty dollars was paid to the central committee, and the balance, excepting $2.50 for printing, was paid to men working in his behalf. Joseph Schneider received $19 and P. J. Hollender $9. It cost Paul Kirchhofer $93.50 to be elected city treasurer on the Democratic ticket. He paid an assessment of $30 to the committee and donated $5 more. His printing bill amounted to $5, and $4.50 was expended for cigars. Fourteen men whom he employed at the polls on election day were paid $49. Constable-elect Julius Wittmann certifies that $15.50 was the total cost of his canvass. He was assessed $5, paid $4 for cards and $1.50 for cigars. James Jacoby, Republican candidate for township trustee, paid but the assessment, $10. W. B. Humberger, Republican elected to the school board, paid an assessment of $5.

First partial accounts have been filed in the estates of Elizabeth Clemens, and Abrum Clemens, of Paris township. The bond of the assignee of the Dayton Marshal, of Sugar Creek township, has been filed and approved. John Miller has been appointed guardian of Christian Miller, of Massillon. The will of Charles Trump, of Washington township, has been admitted to probate, the widow accepting the conditions. The first partial account has been filed in the estate of George Howenstine. A final account has been filed in the estate of Charles J. Bammerlin, of Massillon. The will of Hilary Lux, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate, the widow accepting the provisions.

Bertha King has applied for a divorce from Harrison King. They were married at Mayville, N. Y., in April 12, 1893. The petition alleges that the defendant has grossly neglected his wife, compelling her to live on the charity of friends, and has been guilty of extreme cruelty. Mrs. King also desires the restoration of her maiden name Bertha Dillon.

Benjamin F. Fetrow and Mary Fetrow have sued Harvey Maxheimer to recover $366.63, a balance due on a transfer of estate.

William James, Anthony Howells and William H. Penn are named as defendants in litigation which was begun in court this morning by John H. Simons, by his attorney, R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon. The petition relates that the plaintiff, John H. Simons and Defendant William James entered into a partnership agreement in January, 1890, and engaged in the coal mining business at Bowerston, Harrison county. They were to share alike in debts and profits and each invested at the beginning $2,000. The business had been carried on, the plaintiff avers, until February, 1897, but has not been profitable. The income has been insufficient to pay the operating expenses and the wages of some of the miners are in part yet due and suits are pending. Mr. Simons prays for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property. Messrs. Howells and Penn have mortgages on the property and are, therefore, named as defendants.

A marriage license has been granted to Christian Miller and Nora M. Hattery, of Massillon.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

THE INVASION OF MACEDONIA.

ATHENS, April 10. [By Associated Press]—Dispatches from Larissa say the invasion of Macedonia on Wednesday was by a force commanded by ex-officers and ex-non-commissioned officers of the regular army of Greece, and included a band of Italian volunteers commanded by Col. Cipriane. They are armed and equipped at the expense of a powerful Greek secret society called Ethnike Hetaira.

TURKS TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, April 10.—[By Associated Press] A dispatch from Elassona says the Turkish council of war is in session. It is considered probable that the Turks will immediately take the offensive.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

A SCHOOL BOARD FIGHT.

BEACH CITY, April 8.—The election fight here was our school board, and developed an exciting contest, with the following results: Dr. A. C. Goudy, 109 votes; O. C. Weimer, 69; T. C. Putman, 62; Dr. Rabidoft, 11; M. J. Wechter, 19... Mrs. Peter Straus is seriously ill with blood poisoning, with but little hopes of her recovery...The commissioners of Stark county, were in town Wednesday... Wilber Winfield has returned from Garretsville, O...Mr. and Mrs. Eckert, of Rogersville, spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Goudy...Mrs. C. Allman, of Massillon, spent Wednesday at the residence of T. C. Putman...Miss Annie Howenstine has gone to Canton to spend the summer...Harry Schlafly is home from Mt. Union, having completed a course in book-keeping...Mrs. E. R. Speaker and niece May Speaker, spent several days in Canton last week... Mrs. Kate Bose has returned from Cleveland, with the finest line of millinery goods ever brought to this city.

A JEWELRY STORE AT LAST.

WEST LEBANON, April 8. All these years the town has never dreamed of a jewelry store. Mt. Eaton used to have one, but it died an easy death. And now John C. Pfaus, who is known to be a mechanical genius, having repaired engines and threshing machines which city machinists had given up, announces that not only will he have watches and earrings on sale, but in the back room he will make as good as new any out of order article, whether it be a plow, a watch or a bicyle. The village is with him heart and hand and will see to it that he is successful.

NEWS OF NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, April 9. Fred Kent, of Georgia, has shipped a car-load of cows. He is a jolly good fellow and made many friends while here. Mat Clements has gone into the chickens on a large scale. He has erected a large building in rear of his grocery, where a large lot of fine birds will be on exhibition. The building is being built by an expert. A list and pedigree will be furnished by calling on Dr. Shetler.

THE ELECTION IN DALTON.

DALTON, April 9.—Dalton schools resumed work again Monday after a week's vacation...John Laghinbuhl, merchant for many years in this place, has sold his stock of drygoods and groceries to A. D. Moser. Mr. Moser has fitted up a building east of the hotel, where he will store his goods and after receiving a new supply will be ready for business...Election passed off very quietly in this place. The entire Democratic township ticket was elected. The town officers were divided between the Democrats and Republicans.

Grand Jurrors Drawn.

The following have been drawn as grand jurors for the May term of court: William Stover, Lawrence township; William Ritterspaugh, Canton township; A. Vignos, Canton; Uriah Loutzenheiser, Nimishillen township; Adam Stepan, Massillon; William Wagner, Canton; Henry Aldinger, Washington township; Ishmael Morrow, Plain township; William Faulk, Sandy township; A. S. Cassaday, Alliance; Jacob M. Schaub, Canton; J. W. Barnaby, Alliance; Abraham Kittinger, Tuscarawas township; H. R. Bennett, Bethlehem township; Samuel P. Bechtel, Jackson township; Henry Ream, Plain township; Jacob Dewease, Perry township.

MASSILLON TO DALTON

A New Railroad Likely to be Built.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN ADOPTED

Property Owners Have Given the Right of Way and the Farmers Will Do Most of the Work Themselves—A Practical Scheme Well Thought Out.

A number of enterprising farmers, residing west of Massillon, have inaugurated a scheme which is executed, and the possibilities of its success are from present indications most flattering, will prove highly beneficial to this city. They propose to organize what will be termed the Farmers Co-operative Street Railway Company, and jointly build a line which will extend between Massillon and Dalton, passing directly through West Brookfield and East Greenville.

The purpose is to induce every owner of land abutting on the proposed route to subscribe for stock, thus the right of way can be secured gratis. Petitions have already been drawn and circulated with results which are exceedingly encouraging to those most actively engaged in the movement, one of whom is C. F. Reinoehl. The construction of this line would materially increase the value of the property adjoining, and realizing this the owners of the same have almost to a man endorsed the project, also agreeing to subscribe liberally. By the completion of the road hundreds of people will have access to the excellent markets of Massillon, who have heretofore been compelled to make long drives over roads, which, during the winter and spring months are almost impassable, or more frequently to dispose of their produce and make purchases to less advantage at nearby villages.

Dalton residents and business men will likewise be benefitted, and the unbiased support of every citizen should be contributed to any effort which will directly or indirectly assist in effecting the organization of this company.

The stockholders with their own teams expect to prepare a road bed without cash expenditure and the only expense, therefore, will be for purchasing ties, steel rails and the rolling stock. The latter has been considered but as yet no definite decision has been reached concerning the kind of cars or the power employed to propel them. Other means than electric power may be employed, however, presumably gasoline. The interest manifest in an experiment in the southern part of the state with gasoline motors for street cars prompts this statement. A final test of this motor will be made during the next few days and a representative of the proposed co-operative company will be present. It is supposed that gasoline will prove cheaper than electricity.

MR. CAMP'S RAILROAD.

Do Wooster traders want the trade of the new tributary region to be reached by the Ashland & Wooster railroad, a region now scarcely contributing to the business of our city? If so, they must get after it. Sitting still and talking will not bring the results desired. The time is passing away and every merchant should be his own committee of one to get out and hustle everyone else.—Wooster Republican.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT ON FOOT.

Railroad engineers continue to go over the ground between Applecreek and West Lebanon for the proposed Camp railroad. There is a movement on foot for tapping the West Lebanon coal fields from another direction.—Dalton Gazette.

A W. & L. E. SUGGESTION.

Dalton should wake up to her opportunities. The West Lebanon coal fields are not yet opened up, nor has a railroad to them been built. But this will all happen in due time. The W. & L. E. road has an easy grade from this place to the coal, and some effort should be made, and that at once, to take care of Dalton's interests. A road from this place to these coal fields means a good many dollars for Dalton's business men.—Dalton Gazette.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

A Sensational Feature of the Kentucky Contest.

LOUISVILLE, April 10. [By Associated Press]—A special to the Post from Frankfort says that indictments have been prepared by the Franklin county grand jury and will be today returned against Dr. Hunter, John H. Wilson and the Hon. E. T. Franks, charging them with bribery and conspiracy to bribe. The testimony is furnished by Capt. Noel Gaines, Capt. Thomas Tanner and Fred Gordon, all of this city. Dr. Hunter and the others indignantly deny the charges and say they will prosecute for criminal libel the men who have testified. They claim it is done solely to defeat Dr. Hunter's election today.

Before the assembling of the legislature statements signed by Wilson and attested by Hunter and Franks were laid on the desks of members. They denied all statements of Gaines and Tanner about bribes being offered for Democratic votes and said Gaines made a proposition to secure such votes, and they believed it a scheme to entrap Dr. Hunter.

The first and second efforts to ballot showed no quorum, and by mutual agreement the assembly adjourned till Monday.

A MASSILLON INVENTOR

Makes a Deal with a Chicago Manufacturing Concern.

A. Y. Gordon, manager of the Farmers' Telephone Company, of this city, has just returned from a business trip to Chicago. While there he completed a contract with the American Electric Telephone Company, of Chicago and Kokomo, Ind., the most extensive manufacturers of telephones, and all appliances connected with the business, in the world, whereby the company will have the exclusive right to use the adjustable transmitter bracket of which he is the patentee, on all the instruments they manufacture. Last year this company made 16,000 telephones, and the manager told Mr. Gordon that they expected this year's output to far exceed that number. At present they are turning out one hundred instruments per day, and are thirty days behind in their orders. The patented transmitter bracket is highly recommended by all who have used it, and its inventor has had offers from a number of manufacturers to place it on the market. The right was given to the Chicago company for the reason that it manufactures as many telephones as all the independent companies combined.

D. W. VOORHEES DEAD.

He Expires Unexpectedly Early This Morning.

A PICTURESQUE FIGURE GONE.

For Years He Was the Nominal Democratic Leader in the Senate—A Son of Ohio, He Succeeded Morton in the Senate—The Closing Scenes.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Ex-Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, died at 5 a. m. at his home in Maryland avenue. He had been a constant sufferer for years, from rheumatism of the heart, but a slight improvement recently gave hope of prolonged life, which makes his death a shock. He was the ranking Democrat of the finance committee and nominal leader of his party on the floor of the Senate up to the time of his retirement.

His last effective work in the Senate was in connection with the repeal of the Sherman law, he holding, practically, the balance of power in the finance committee. He was 76 years old last September, and prior to his retirement from public life, had been for many years one of the most picturesque figures in the Senate. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, and in infancy was taken by his parents to the Wabash Valley, Indiana. He was graduated in 1849 from Asbury (now Depauw) University. He began the practice of law in 1851, and entered congress in 1861 and succeeded Morton in the Senate in 1877.

Death was caused by angina pectoris. Not until half an hour before his death was any alarm felt. His son Reese was awakened by his father at 4. He was then suffering great pain but refused to send for a physician saying the pain would pass away. In half an hour he was better, and started with his son to the bath room. In the hallway he was seized with a sudden paroxysm and fell into his son's arms, semi-conscious. He died in that condition. His only son and daughter, Hattie, and Dr. Shoup were present.

THE LOCAL SANDOW.

Jacob Axxe no Longer Cares to Carry That Honor.

The strongest man in town for years was Jacob Axxe, and while people generally seem to think that he is still entitled to that distinction, Mr. Axxe himself seeks it not, for he says the life of the local Sandow is none too rosy at best, and besides he is now in retirement and the honors which once dazzled and bewildered him have lost their charm. As the ambitious citizens who aspire to Mr. Axxe's shoes come forward with their claims, they will find that to be worthy successors they must have iron jaws as well as arms, for Mr. Axxe once lifted 520 pounds with his teeth alone. It was the day Sells Brothers' circus was in town, a good many years ago. There was a man with the show who lifted a barrel of water with his teeth, and the management was willing to wager $50 that there was not a person in the town who could do likewise.

Immediately there were cries for Jake Axxe from the audience and the moment that that gentleman consented, the bet was made. Then Mr. Axxe came to the front, and besides raising the barrel allowed them to load it down heavier still and then lifted it. This Mr. Axxe considers the greatest feat of his life, although he is not ashamed of the fact that his brawny arms once held suspended in the air some 822 pounds, dead weight.

J. F. BOWMAN,

Of New Pittsburg, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

New Pittsburg, O., Jan. 21, 1897.

The Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O.

Dear Sirs:—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. J. Kreiger, druggist, Wooster, O., and used them for Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. The Capsules relieved me and I am now in excellent health. It is the best remedy I ever used. I am out in all kinds of weather carrying overland mail, and am now in perfect health. I gladly recommend the Capsules.

Very truly,
J. F. BOWMAN.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
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WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897

Every good citizen of Massillon will wish the Dalton project well. From Massillon to East Greenville the road is fairly well built up on both sides, there are coal mines all through the region to be tapped, and Dalton is a thrifty, growing town with which an alliance would prove valuable.

Mr. James Allen Rice, who has had the good luck to be re-elected mayor of Canton, has sent a telegram to New York announcing that his victory is due to a sudden belief on the part of the people that "a change of conditions can be accomplished only by restoration of bimetallism." Now the truth is Mr. Rice won that victory because the Canton Republicans, for some inexplicable reason, failed to get together, and it is none too soon for the members of the party in that town and elsewhere in the county to get to work and organize for next fall's election. Some people have an idea that since we have elected a Republican President, we can all afford to drop politics for four years. That belief persisted in will give us a Democratic congress next year, and then our Republican President's hands will be tied. In politics eternal vigilance is the price of success.

Here is a bit of gossip from the Chicago Record: "A few days ago Arthur Morris, of Indiana, called with a delegation of other workingmen to protest against the appointment of Albert Small as postmaster at Anderson. The President listened attentively to what Mr. Morris had to say, and then replied, with perfect frankness, that Mr. Small, having been recommended by the representative in congress from that district, would receive the appointment. 'I am sorry I cannot gratify you,' he said, 'and I thank you for coming. The next time you have anything to ask, I hope you will come direct to me, and I will oblige you if it is possible. In the meantime wear this flower as a token of my promise,' and taking a carnation from his buttonhole he pinned it upon the lapel of Mr. Morris's coat. Mr. Morris says that he would rather have the flower than the Anderson postoffice."

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. Lucretia Willard Treat has lately brought the subject of kindergartens very much before the public, and in her lectures and talks has opened up a boundless field of speculation, for if, by a system of correct and judicious training to begin with earliest infancy, the coming race is to be rendered nearly perfect, what might we not have been had our parents, grandparents and great-grandparents been advocates of Froebel's system! Many people know all about the kindergarten: some have tried it, some don't approve of it; some say that it is only a delightful theory which doesn't work in practice, and others cling to the old interpretation of the saying which advises the bringing up of a child in the way he shall go, coupled with the assertion that the sparing of the rod will eventually prove his spoiling, but to those who have never thought much about the matter save in a general way, Mrs. Treat's talks have been a sort of revelation.

Given the naturally sensitive yielding nature of a child, whose habits and ideas may be turned any way in the course of development, and given the proper method of teaching and training, what may not be accomplished in the forming of its character? And granting with the advocates of the system that the first six years in the life of a child are the most important; that the effects of the training in these six years will influence its whole subsequent career, one cannot fail to be convinced that this first teaching is more important than any possible educational advantages which may come later, and that the kindergarten seems to offer the best plan for reaching children of every class—and laying this most necessary foundation.

THE NEW COUNTRY SCHOOL.

In some of the Western Reserve Ohio towns schools of this sort have already been abolished, and in their stead may be found in a central part of the township a large two-storied structure usually made of brick. The school having this liberal space can, from its systemized and various grades, make education more complete and carry it further than the best district school has ever been able to do

To this central point all the school children are brought in stages furnished for free transportation by the town. The vehicles hold about twenty-five pupils, are comfortably fitted up, and are arranged so as to be either open or covered. The routes, which are made to pass every house, are open to competitive bidders.

The drivers of the stages go in the morning to the extremest limits of the township, and blow a horn when within ear-shot of a house to notify the children who are to take passage. When the school hours are over, the stage reappears, and the scholars are taken home. The system has been going but about two years, but it is said to work perfectly.

It needs no argument to show that this massing of scattered forces brings many advantages. There is an opportunity for more and better classes, for more and ventilated space, and for a quietness that cannot be had where a babel of recitations and study go on together. The school management is not only made better, but it is accomplished with economy, as fewer teachers are needed.—Harper's Weekly.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

In its general aspect, the condition of trade exhibits some hopeful features. At the moment, there is a check to operations arising from the uncertainity about the prices of wide ranges of goods, growing out of the impending changes of tariff. The extraordinary floods in the Mississippi valley have also an interrupting effect, not only from the direct loss of property and its attendant suffering, but also from the suspension of transport facilities over a large expanse of country. It is premature to draw any conclusion as to the effect of the floods upon the cotton crop. Even, however, should it have the effect of diminishing the crop, there would be a compensating advantage in the relatively higher price for the staple that would result.—Henry Clews.

A PRESIDENT WHO WALKS.

Washington people enjoy the novelty of having a president who walks and drives about the streets and parks, bowing to those who salute him, and stopping to shake hands with his acquaintances; and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, for the first time in twelve years, are received at the White House by a President who appears as if he was glad to see them. This change of condition is a good thing for the country, and the everyday Democratic manners of the President, his simple frankness, his manifest sincerity and impartial treatment of young and old, big and little, are making an impression. It is a good thing for this country also to see a President going about without a lot of detectives around him.—Chicago Record.

APPROVAL FROM CANTON.

The article from THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT will apply equally as well to Canton. The office of marshal is a relic of the days when the city was a small incorporated village. Here in Canton the marshal has not even the satisfaction of being ex-officio chief of police. The mayor controls the police force and the marshal's main business is to serve subpoenas and act as bailiff in mayor's court. The police system in Canton needs a reorganization and put on a basis similar to that in other cities of its size. The marshal's office is a useless one. He should be made chief of police and held responsible for the work of the police force. By doing this both the marshal's office and the police force would be benefitted.—Canton Record

THOUGHT HE WAS M'KINLEY.

While the Rev. J. F Kuebler was standing on the vestibule of the street car at Massillon, one day last week, a crowd of newsboys gathered about him and gave him a lusty cheer. When asked for an explanation he was informed by the motorman that they mistook him for President McKinley. This is the third time he has been taken for the Major. There is some facial resemblence.—Canal Fulton Signal

MR YOCKEY REJOICES.

The mail of last Friday brought us the good news that Congressman Tayler had decided to recommend us for postmaster at Canal Fulton. We accept the good news with the best grace possible and hope if we live to serve the public in that capacity with equally as good service as has been given by the present postmaster, or rather mistress, knowing full well if we were able to do that our efforts will meet the approval of the people.—Canal Fulton Signal.

Conan Doyle's Rapid Work.

Dr. Conan Doyle is a remarkable worker. Most of his time really seems to be given up to the healthy enjoyment of life. He seems, however, to be able economically to combine work with play. For instance, one may see him engaged in a vigorous game of cricket in the early afternoon, and the cricket may be followed by a brisk country walk with a friend. Returning from the walk, Dr. Doyle will say to the friend: "We dine at 8 o'clock. Perhaps you would like to take a stroll round the garden before dressing while I go up stairs." And he retires, presumably to enjoy a rest. After dinner he may make some such quiet remark as this to his friend, "By the way, rather a happy idea occurred to me during our walk this afternoon." Hereupon he gives the outline of a very fine plot. "What a capital idea for a short story," exclaims the friend. "So I thought," remarks the novelist. "Well, will you do it?" "Oh, I've done it," comes Dr. Doyle's calm reply. "I wrote the story while you were walking in the garden."

SAW THE CADETS ROW.

President McKinley Did Not Leave the Dolphin at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, April 10.—**The Dolphin, having aboard President McKinley and party, is anchored at the mouth of the Severn.**

President and Mrs. McKinley did not leave the dispatch boat, owing, it is thought, to the inclemency of the weather, but when the two crews of naval cadets were practicing the major expressed a wish that ahey should row past the Dolphin, which they of course did.

According to a musical journal, there are in London at this moment 244,000 females who are learning music.

REDUCING THE DUTIES.

Republican Senators Slashing the Tariff Rates.

HAVING AN EMBARRASSING TASK.

Senators, Whose Votes Are Needed, Demanding Increases on Articles In Which They Are Interested—Germany Has No Ground For Protest.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Republican senators who are acting as a sub committee of the senate committee on finance in the preparation of the tariff bill are inclined, in their estimates now, to postpone the date of its presentation to the senate a little beyond the limit originally fixed by them. They express the opinion that it may be two weeks from the present time before it will be in shape to be reported. Some of them postponed the time until two weeks from next Monday.

The committee is making very satisfactory progress with the bill and many of the schedules have received final attention, among them being chemicals and cottons. None of the more puzzling questions, however, have been disposed of. The committee has decided it wisest to leave the rates on wool, sugar, hides, coal lead ore, lumber and all the other important subjects until the simpler matters can be determined. They take the post on that they can settle disputed points more satisfactorily after the other features of the bill are thoroughly digested and the probable revenue determined. Many of the smaller items accordingly have been decided upon

While no detailed confirmation can be secured it is understood that many reductions in duties have been made. The disposition of the committee is to make a quite general reduction, but this is found to be a task not easy of accomplishment because of the insistence of senators upon having the strongest protection for the articles in which they are particularly interested. There are, indeed, many demands for increases, and some of these are so pressing that the members of the committee are finding themselves considerably embarrassed between their desire to satisfy senators whose votes will be essential to the success of the bill and their conviction that the interests of the party demand reduction rather than increase.

GERMANY'S PROTEST.

The Wilson Tariff Law Said to Have Repudiated the Foster-Von Mumm Agreement, Which the German Government Uses as a Basis For Action.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The state department continues to deny the reports that the German government has submitted a protest against the tariff bill, but while it has been covered or not it is known positively that such a protest has been forwarded by the German ambassador, Baron von Thielmann, acting on certain instructions from Berlin. These instructions were received early this week, and the ambassador promptly submitted the protest. The protest follows the general lines of that of Aug. 28, 1894, presented by Baron Saurma, the then German ambassador, to Secretary Gresham, respecting discriminating sugar duties in the Wilson bill.

The essential ground of protest is that in August, 1891, Secretary of State Foster and the German charge d'affaires, Mr. Von Mumm, entered into an agreement at Saratoga, providing that importations of American pork in Germany should not be hindered or discriminated against and that importations of German sugar into the United States should not be discriminated against. The protest declares that the proposed discriminating duty on sugar would be opposed to that agreement and that in such case Germany would consider the agreement void thereabout and would act accordingly.

Several of the other foreign representatives to the United States have submitted representations respecting the tariff bill, but none of them was quite so strong in protest as that of Germany

When the Foster-Von Mumm agreement was called to the attention of officials of the United States conversant with its negotiations the statement was made that the agreement had long ago gone out of existence. It was based, the officials stated, on the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law and was not to be effective as against subsequent enactment of congress. The Wilson tariff law disregarded the agreement, which, it is said became inoperative thereafter. Under these circumstances it is held that the Foster-Von Mumm agreement can in no way serve as an effective basis of protest at the present time.

D. MOCRATS NOT WITH HIM.

They Refuse to Aid Simpson In His Determined Obstructive Tactics.

WASHINGTON April 10.—Representative Simpson of Kansas declares he will carry into effect his threat to block any business which the house may attempt to do by unanimous consent before the speaker has appointed committees. He says he will also call for a quorum to approve the journal each time the house meets.

There is no legislation for the house in project until the tariff or appropriation bill are returned to it by the senate, except the small matters of routine business which are likely to arise and which have been considered recently by unanimous consent. Should additional measures for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi floods be brought forward Mr. Simpson proposes to compel the presence of a quorum, and the action of a committee on them or the adoption of a special rule for their consideration.

The Democrats do not intend to abet Mr. Simpson in his obstructive tactics.

The Weather

Generally fair; possibly local snows on the lakes, northerly winds; a slight rise in temperature.

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Money of Illinois University Tied Up In a Failed Institution.

CHICAGO, April 10.—C. E. Churchill, cashier of the suspended Globe Savings bank, for whose arrest a warrant on a charge of embezzlement was sworn out, has surrendered himself and furnished bonds for his appearance.

Later Vice President Avrill surrendered himself and was immediately released on bonds. President Spalding is not in the city, but in a letter written to a friend he says he will return Monday. In the meantime officers are looking for him.

Mr. Spalding was appointed treasurer of the Illinois university board four years ago, at the solicitation of ex-Governor Altgeld. Two years ago Treasurer Spalding's term expired, but he was reappointed and it was but a short time after his reappointment that the state legislature appropriated $123,000 to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the university. The money was in the failed bank.

A SOUTHERN CYCLONE.

Sections of Alabama and Georgia Swept by a Destructive Storm—A Woman Killed Near Ozark, Ala.—A Church Twisted to Pieces at Valdosta, Ga.

ATLANTA, April 10.—Telegrams from Ozark, Ala., and Valdosta, Ga., crossing the illfated town of Arlington, Ga., show that this section has been visited by another gulf cyclone, ascending the Apalatchicola valley and sweeping northward with terrific force to the confluence of the Chatahootchie and the Flint rivers, where it divided.

In one direction going toward Ozark, where timbers were uprooted and houses blown to pieces, several lives were lost, among them Mrs. Powers, who was caught beneath the falling timbers of her house and crushed. Her husband was unable to save her and was himself badly hurt, but he rushed off through the blinding rain and intense darkness for assistance. The rest of the family were rescued, among them a baby 3 weeks old, whom the mother protected at the loss of her own life.

The second section of the cyclone was deflected upon the Flint valley, breaking across south Georgia and passing through Arlington, where but a few weeks ago nine children were killed in the ruins of their schoolhouse.

Reaching Valdosta the storm became intensified in fury and trees were blown down in every part of the city. A church in the southern part of the city was wrenched from its foundation and twisted into fragments by the angry winds.

The boxcars on the Plant system were blown off the track. Lightning struck in the Western Union telegraph office and set fire to the building.

From many other towns in the vicinity reports of an alarming nature are coming in.

OFFERED THE SPEAKER A BRIBE

The Kansas Legislature Presiding Officer Springs a Sensation.

TOPEKA, April 10.—Speaker Street of the Kansas legislature sprung a sensation when he testified in the bribery investigation He said:

"Harry Wilson, whom I was told was the agent for the American Book company, said he would pay me $1,000 in cash if I would apply the two-thirds rule necessary in advancing bills against the school book bill and $2,500 if the bill was defeated. He placed a $100 bill in my lap. I told him I did not care for the money at that time and would take the matter under advisement. Later, in reply to letters from him, I wrote on one of them, which I returned, 'that I could be of no service to him.'"

LIFE INSURED FOR $1,000,000

Mrs. Leland Stanford Provides Handsomely For the University.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Mrs. Leland Stanford has signed the contract by which her life is insured for $1,000,000. The policy, which is said to be the

MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

largest ever issued, was written by a New York company.

By the terms of the contract Mrs. Stanford is to pay an annual premium of $170,000, and upon her death $1,000,000 will be paid by the company to the Leland Stanford, Jr., university. Should she live ten years and continue her annual payments of premiums the university will receive at her death $2,000,000 instead of $1,000,000.

MOODY ON INGERSOLL.

Has About as Much Use For the Infidel as For Corbett.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Dwight L. Moody was asked what he thought of Robert G. Ingersoll, who is billed to lecture here.

"Why don't you ask me what I think of Corbett?" asked the evangelist in a slightly nettled tone.

"I never saw Ingersoll in my life. I don't know a thing about him He does not interest me in the least. So he's going to lecture here on 'Truth,' is he?" continued Mr. Moody. "Well, that's what I have been preaching for 30 years. I preached it last night in my sermon on 'Sowing and Reaping.' That is the truth and you cannot get away from it. You go to Ingersoll when he gets here and show him my sermon on 'Sowing and Reaping.' If he denies anything in it let me know. I'd just like to see what he'd say about it."

TOMATO CULTURE POINTS.

An Insight Into the Methods of the More Advanced Gardeners.

Ten weeks before the plants are to be set in the field the seed should be sown in a hotbed. This is for early crop. The old style hotbed heated with manure is fast giving way to the hot air bed or small greenhouse for starting the plants.

It has long been customary to transplant plants when 3 or 4 inches tall directly to the cold frame or "spotting" bed, setting them 4½ to 5½ inches apart each way. The more advanced growers have enlarged their greenhouses and make the first transplanting into plant boxes made on purpose for this business. These can be bought of fruit box makers at low prices by the quantity. For a few days the heat is kept well up, to cause the plants to take root. As soon as they have secured a good start the temperature must be reduced, or they will grow up tender and tall. What is wanted is a slow, regular growth in order to make a stocky plant.

When about 5 or 6 inches tall, the plants are transferred, just as they are in the boxes, to the cold frames. Here they finish their growth. The beds should be so made that they can grow a foot tall without having to raise the sash except on the lower edge. A plant is just right for setting in the field when the buds have formed, but are not yet blown. If in the latter stage, the bloom is very likely to fall and thus the earliest setting be lost.

Two or three spirit thermometers are handy to have around a tomato bed. The scales should be large and the tube broad, so that the record can be easily read at a distance. Plants will stand a temperature of 100 degrees or over when the soil is moist. The drier the soil the lower the temperature they will endure. Look out for a fatal chill and "damping off" when the bed is wet. Look out for sunburn when the soil becomes dry. If inconvenient to water at once, raise or draw the sash a little, or shade with a sprinkle of hay.

Always temper the water before sprinkling beds. Ice cold water may prove fatal. Give enough water to reach the roots. While frequent surface watering is harmful, never allow a hard crust to form for lack of water. It sometimes happens that the soil of the "spotting" bed is too loose. In this case it will not retain moisture, and the plants will not take root. The best thing to do is to get in with your feet and gently press it down. If your weight is too great and your feet don't fit between the rows of plants, let one of the boys take the job. But watch him. Now throw a little fresh earth over the foot tracks and rake off level. These practical notes are gleaned from The Farm Journal.

Clover In Michigan.

The sowing of clover on the high, dry lands is one of the serious problems now confronting agriculturists in Michigan. From the time the timber was taken from the land, away back in the fifties, very little difficulty was experienced in the way of bad stands of clover until about the year 1893. Since then thousands of dollars have been thrown away annually. However, all these droughty seasons of loss and discouragement have left us a few valuable lessons. The problem of maintaining the fertility of the soil in the absence of the clover plant has been one of the most serious and farreaching of the times. This question is now nearly or quite settled, according to a writer in The Stockman and Farmer, who says, "The clover problem in this section (Kent county) has been solved by the sowing and the turning under of green rye, which should result in a more reasonable and profitable price for seed."

Alfalfa In Favor.

Alfalfa is gradually growing in favor in sections farther east than the arid and semiarid regions, where it is so largely relied upon for forage. The Iowa Homestead reports that this extension is proceeding in a safe, conservative way worthy of encouragement. First prepare the soil, deep and thorough, and keep down the weeds. Good results are obtained from frequent high mowing, leaving the cuttings on the ground as a mulch. In the selection of the soil care should be taken not to choose land where the plant will stand with its feet in the water nor where the water comes near the surface. The amount of seed ranges from 12 to 30 pounds per acre, few sowing as little as the first named quantity, unless intending to grow seed chiefly, and not many growers sow as much as 30 pounds.

Winter Wheat.

From the Ontario experiment farm comes a report of a test of 81 varieties of wheat grown in 1896, which compared in many cases with yields of former years. The largest yields per acre for 1896 were given by Imperial Amber, Russian Amber, Poole, Giant Square Head, Hunter Wheat and New Columbia. Of the 81 varieties tested the 10 having the shortest heads produced an average of 11 bushel per acre more than the ten having the longest heads. Notes on experiments in methods of culture favor sowing early in September, sowing with a drill and two bushels of seed per acre. The largest yield of grain by measure and the best grain for seed were obtained from wheat cut later than the customary stage of ripeness.

Novelties For 1897.

Among newcomers of promise is the New Golden lima bean, an early, hardy and productive kind. The Mortgage Lifter oat has already found favor. There is a new onion called Australian Brown Globe. A radish is catalogued this season as The Leafless. It is claimed that the Surprise pea is a valuable acquisition. It appears that the Vineless sweet potato has come to stay. Sir Walter Raleigh and the Booce are Irish potatoes with superior claims.

HARD TO COMBAT.

The Evidence of Our Senses—What Massillon People Say is Pretty Good Proof for Massillon.

When we see it ourselves.
When our own ears hear it.
When our neighbors tell it.
Our friends endorse it.
No better evidence can be had.
It's not what people say in Maine
Or distant mutterings from California.
No deceiving echoes here.
Massillon talk for Massillon people.
Public opinion published for the public good.
There is no proof like home proof.
Home testimony at the back of every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.
Can you believe your neighbors?
Read this statement made by a citizen.

"Did all they were represented to do." is the opening sentence of the statement made by Mrs. Wm. Curtis who can be found at No 49 Plum street. Mr. Curtis is employed at the Sippo Valley Mills and both invite any citizen who doubt the efficacy of Doan's Kidney Pills to interview them personally. Continuing, Mrs. Curtis says:—Since my first child was born, I have been troubled with my kidneys—my back aching a great part of the time and a little worse as the months flew by, with a dull steady ache. My back and kidneys grew so sore that I could not lean against the seat while in church. I could not wear a corset, even the weight of my clothes hurt and dragged the life out of me and at night I had to lie on three pillows and in the morning my back was so sore and lame that I could hardly get out of bed. I took medicines to get relief from the terrible disease, but had never been able to get a permanent cure until one evening when my husband was reading the paper, he remarked, "Here is a chance for you to get cured, from the way this reads I am inclined to think it will help you. I wish you would go down to Baltzly's drug store and get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. I got a box and they relieved me at once, and continued to help me. Now my back is stronger than it has been in years and the old symptoms I had so long have disappeared If this statement will encourage others to try Doan's Kidney Pills you are welcome to use it. I am sure they will never regret giving the pill a fair trial.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U S.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, April 10.—London sold a few stocks. Traders bought. The controling interest of gas bought that stock and shorts bought closing it strong at top prices. Sugar has been strong all day on light trades. It grows more evident every day that this stock is being absorbed for investment and may soon cease to be the leader in activity and less popular as a foothold on every bear idea. St. Paul does not act right for an advance, while C. B. Q. looks strong and as if they might soon cross prices again. The close was generally steady.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The speculators that have been waiting so long for war between Greece and Turkey were more hopeful this morning than they have been for some time. Before the opening of the market this morning dispatches were received stating that there was fighting on the Greek frontier. Liverpool was ¼ higher at the opening and closed ½ higher, in the day advancing 1 penny on the curb. The Northwestern receipts were 284 cars against 586 last week and 434 last year. The market was fairly active but trade was light and confined almost entirely to scalpers. A few shorts trying to cover. Cudahy talks bullish on wheat today for first time in a long while.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat				
May	66¼-⅛	66⅝	65¾	66
July	66-65¾	66	65½	65⅝
Oats.				
July	17¼	17½-⅝	17¼	17½
May	16¾	16⅝-½	16¼	16⅝-½
Corn.				
July	24⅜	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞-25
May	23⅜	23¾-¾	3¼	23½-⅝
Pork.				
May	8 22	8 35	8 22	8 35
July	8 37	8 47	8 35	8 47
Lard				
May	4 17	4 20	4 17	4 20
July	4 25	4 30	4 25	4 30

TOLEDO, April 10.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 87⅞.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	113¼	114	113¼	114
American Tobacco	75½	75¾	75¼	76⅛
C. B. & Q.	71⅜	71⅜	70⅞	71⅜
Chicago Gas	82	83⅛	81⅞	82⅝
General Electric				31½
Louisville & Nashville	45½	45½	45⅛	45¼
Lake Shore				165½
Jersey Central	76½	77½	76¼	77½
Manhattan	85	85	84½	84¾
Northwest	104	104¼	104	104⅛
St. Paul	72⅝	72¾	72⅜	72⅝
Western Union	81⅜	81½	8.⅜	81½

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date April 10, 1897

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	85
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	20-22
Barley	45
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	1 50
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay	8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders per lb	6
Sides	8
Cheese	8
White Beans, per bushel	1 00
Potatoes	20
Onions	1 25
Apples	40
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	85-1 00

There are indications that eggs will retail at one cent each on Easter. Just now they are ten cents a dozen.

Cucumbers, beets and radishes are on sale at several places about town.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HUNTER HAS A CHANCE

Situation Changes Somewhat at Frankfort, Ky.

HIS OPPONENTS BADLY SCARED.

The Caucus Nominee Came Within One of Having Enough to Elect Him—His Enemies Expected to Break Quorums A Struggle Next Week.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 10.—The return of Baldwin, one of the bolting Republicans, to Hunter in the exciting senatorial ballot has served to raise the spirits of the Republican senatorial nominee, to more securely bind to him those followers, to determine that no new nominees shall take his place and to put every Hunter man to work as they have not worked before in weeks. The occurrence makes remote any possibility of Hunter's withdrawal, even if there should be no election for weeks. With Hunter now lacking only two votes of an election, it is confidently claimed that Senator Stege, another Republican bolter, will return to him whenever his vote will elect, and that one other needed vote will be gotten somewhere, no matter what pressure it takes to get it.

With Hager, the newly elected Democrat, and without Senator Ogilvie, the sick and absent silver Democrat away, there are, with all present, only 67 Hunter votes to the 70 anti-Hunter people made up of three factions that cannunite on any man of their own for the reason that some one of the three factions would be certain to lose one or more men to Hunter in case of a stampede. But these 70 can break a quorum if they will unite on that plan to prevent Hunter's election. Then he would lack three votes of an election, for, while he has 67 of the 69 that will elect, it takes 70 to make the quorum that must be "present and voting" before any election can occur.

It is reported that the gold Democrats who will not vote for Huter, but want some one elected, and have therefore voted when the Republicans did to make a quorum, thus forcing the Blackburn men to vote, are now bad enough scared to agree with the Blackburn Democrats and the bolting Republicans not to vote any more or allow a quorum till all danger of Hunter's elect on is past and they themselves can agree upon a man to elect in his stead. The Blackburn people know that no such combination can be made; that as long as they can get help and break a quorum and keep the encouraged Republican nominee on the track, they can prevent an election.

This "no election plan" is the one therefore upon which their undivided strength is and has been from the first centered and the plan is backed up by the shrewdest politicians and manoeuvrers ever seen in even a Kentucky political tournament.

The Hunter people do not believe the sound money Democrats, who have said there must be an election, will go permanently into the quorum breaking business and trust ng to them to make the quorum they have gone zealously to work to get Stege back, and to get that other needed Hunter vote. Hunter's chances are brighter than they have ever been before. It is almost certain that no quorum will vote today and that the final struggle will not come till next week.

ASSIST, BUT NOT UNITE.

Amalgamation of Y. W. C. A.'s Reported Not Practicable at Detroit.

DETROIT, April 10.—The important business feature of the session of the International Association of Young Women's Christian associations was the report of the "adjustment committee," appointed two years ago to confer with a like committee from the conference of the other Y. W. C. A. in regard to uniting the two bodies Miss R. F. Morse of Orange, N. J., chairman of the committee, reported that at the meetings of the representatives of both associations held last year in Cleveland, it had been found wholly impracticable to amalgamate the associations.

The chief reason for this is inability to come together on the evangelical question. The association now in convention requires its active members to be members of churches; the other association has no such rule. Charity is a leading feature of the latter, and, while the former works on philanthropic lines, spiritual and temporal education are its distinguishing traits rather than dispensing of alms. Miss Morse's report states that the committees have agreed to recommend that the associations aid each other in certain ways, and that they, at all events, are not to conflict with each other.

The report suggests a rule prohibiting organization of a local association in any community where an association of the other organization of the same name exists. The report was accepted and will doubtless be adopted at the business session.

PEACE IN THE SENATE.

The Factions About Agreed on Reorganization of the Committees.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The committees, representing respectively the Republican and Democratic sides of the senate, are continuing their efforts to reach an agreement on a basis of reorganizing the senate committees.

The Republicans fear that if they do not take the work in hand the tariff bill might be seriously delayed. some of the Democrats having practically warned them that they would object to any further legislation of any character unless the committees should be filled. There is also a feeling on the Republican side that any allotment which might appear to discriminate invidiously against the Populists and silver Republicans would imperil the tariff bill by precipitating an unseemly wrangle on the eve of its presentation to the senate

At the conclusion of a three hours' session of the Republican committee, Senator McMillin said that such satisfactory progress had been made as to warrant the prediction that reorganization would be accomplished. Notices were ordered sent to the Republican senators asking them to specify the committees on which they would prefer to serve.

SEVENTEEN ARE MISSING.

The Knoxville Fire More Disastrous to Life Than First Estimated.

KNOXVILLE, April 10.—Of the 52 guests who were sleeping in the Hotel Knox when the fire broke out, only 35 have been accounted for. The hotel register was destroyed and it will perhaps never be known how many lives were lost.

Those known to have perished in the flames are:

A. E. Weeks of Locke, N. Y., drummer.

G. W. Roberts of Pulaski, Tenn., lightning rod agent.

E. A. Williams, Springfield, Mass., retired merchant.

Of the injured perhaps only one will die, J. C. M. Bogle of Tennessee, a civil engineer, lies in a very critical condition at the city hospital. He inhaled flames and his limbs are burned badly.

Messrs. Kephart, McMillan, Hogan, Keck, Hudson and Hicks, all of Knoxville, who are the most painfully hurt, are recovering.

An almost correct estimate of the losses and insurance has been secured It is as follows: Total loss, $1,611,000; total insurance, $614,209.70.

GENERAL RUGER RETIRED.

He Was Succeed This Morning by General Wesley Merritt.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Major General Ruger has been formally retired from the command of the department of the east. General Wesley Merritt, recently appointed to succeed General

MAJOR GENERAL RUGER.

Ruger, arrived in this city tonight. He took command this morning, relieving General Ruger.

INVADING GREEK BANDITS.

They Are Holding Their Own In Fighting With the Turkish Troops—If Greek Regulars Are With Them, the War Will Be On.

LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch from Elassona says: The invading Greek bandits number 1,000 and are holding their own. Telegrams are pr ceding incessantly between Grevena and Constantinople.

The Turks, following out the instructions of Edhem Pasha, have surrounded the Greek irregulars and a greater part of the Turkish division stationed at Grevena, under Hakki Pasha, is now advancing.

It is impossible to distinguish whether the invaders are supported by any substantial portion of the Greek regular army, as the Greeks have taken up a position in the middle of a forest. But your correspondent is informed that the moment the Turkish officers ascertain the presence of the uniforms of the Greek regulars in the ranks of the aggressors Edhem Pasha will order the advance of the entire Turkish army.

The situation is most serious. In the meanwhile Edhem Pasha remains at the general headquarters awaiting news He has already notified his generals of division to hold themselves in readiness for instant action and the reserve have already left the encampment here in order to move closer to the first line of defense.

THE FLOODED DISTRICT.

Situation at Least No Worse—Next Week Will Be Critical.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Notwithstanding the high winds and heavy rainstorm reported from the overflowed Mississippi delta, the situation in the flood stricken section, if not better, is certainly no worse. The water which has been pouring through five big crevasses for more than a week is rapidly flowing into the Mississippi again at a point 12 miles north of Vicksburg and is sweeping southward with terrible force. The strain on the Louisiana levees will be something terrific for a week and if they withstand the powerful pressure for that length of time all will be well.

At Helena the river is slowly falling, and indications are that the big stream will continue to decline. The back waters below the Arkansas midland levees are on a stand. The number of refugees are increasing at Helena almost every hour. There are now 3,000 people.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The machinery provided by the war department for the relief of the sufferers from the Mississippi river floods is now in working order, and Secretary Alger says that the department will be in position to cover the entire flooded district with its force of inspectors.

The abatement of the flood on the Red River of the North has caused the rescinding of the order already issued to another officer to proceed to that section Secretary Alger received the following telegram from Mayor J. A. Johnson of Fargo, N. D., where the flood had been reported as raging:

"Fargo is grateful for offered assistance. Water subsiding fast. Our people are in no need of the subsistence tendered. Damage greatly exaggerated."

AN OHIO VETERAN RESTORED.

Secretary Bliss Carrying Out the Administration's Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Bliss is carrying out the policy of the administration in restoring to the classified government service old war veterans who are held to have been improperly removed from office by the last administration.

He has reinstated Captain Henry G. Potter of Ohio to his old position as chief of the mineral division of the general land office.

TRADE IS IMPROVING.

Dun Takes Comfort In Analyzing the Failures.

SEES BRIGHTER TIMES AHEAD.

The Wheat Market Takes a Drop—Speculation In Wool Checked by the Retroactive Clause of the Tariff Bill—The Iron Industyy Hampered.

NEW YORK, April 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: Out of 4,066 failures, with liabilities of $60,752,561, in the first quarter, 74 banking failures covered more than a fifth of the amount, $12,744,650, and 3,345 failures with liabilities of $35,947,892, or nearly three-fifths, are classified this week according to branches of business, leaving only 587 failures and less than a fifth of the liabilities, $13,060,019, in branches of manufacture or trade not specified.

Only 2 of the 13 manufacturing classes and only 4 of the 13 trading classes show liabilities for the quarter larger than last year, and only 5 manufacturing and 3 trading show larger average liabilities. For the month of March only 3 manufacturing and 4 trading classes show larger amounts than last year, and only 2 manufacturing and 5 trading show a larger average of liabilities. In almost every class, also, it is shown that the increase is due to one or two exceptionally large failures in that class. The returns, compared with those of three previous years, discloses much improvement already and a bright prospect for more hereafter.

A sudden collapse in the wheat market, exceeding three cents in a day, appears to have no other cause than a belated perception that past acception and estimates of yield of consumption, official and other, have been misleading. Floods and other unfavorable weather for seeding have no weight. Expectation of great scarcity and high prices burst like a bubble, and for a time the only support was the taking of profits by speculators for a fall. Receipts have not warranted hopes of a great advantage, nor do they now warrant much expectation of decline. Western receipts are smaller than last year and Atlantic exports not large, though over 60 per cent larger than a year ago. Corn receipts continue heavy and exports for the week were 3,323,337 bushels, against 1,142,710 last year, and against Atlantic exports of wheat amounting, flour included, to only 1,521,122 bushels, against 967,553 bushels last year.

Speculation in wool has been checked by the possibility that duties may take effect Arpil 1, and some large shipments from abroad have been countermanded, while traders here are less disposed to sell. But trading between dealers makes up more than half the sales of $13,739,400 pounds for the week, and since sales in six weeks at three markets have been 76,464,600 pounds, it is not improbable that many mills have, as is claimed, a full year's supply. The demand for men's goods has diminished, the first round of purchases having been completed by many buyers, with results fairly encouraging and the demand for dressgoods, especially of the lower grades, has caused an advance of 5 per cent in some lines.

The iron industry is hampered by the contest between Mesaba ore interests, which prevents as yet any settlement of ore prices and leads many to expect further decline in finished products. The Illinois steelworks, the Lake Erie works at Cleveland and the works of Oliver & Co. and Byers & Co. at Pittsburg are stopped by labor difficulties, and some furnaces have stopped because the production of pig had outrun the demand for finished products and heavy stocks remained unsold. Bessemer pig, at Pittsburg, brings only $10 and Grey forge only $8.75, the lowest on record, but no quotable decline is seen in finished products, and nails are strong.

BRYAN'S VISIT TO FLORIDA.

Spoke to Crowds on His Way to the Capital—Addressed Legislators.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 10.—William J. Bryan spoke at Lake City, Live Oak and Lloyds, where he was greeted by big crowds, on his way here. Upon his arrival he was met by a committee of the legislature and city officials.

When asked if he felt any serious effects from his accident Mr. Bryan said: "I am all right, but I was considerably shaken up and my chest and legs are very painful."

A platform for last evening's address had been erected in Lewis park, and Mr. Bryan spoke there at 8 o'clock to 1,000 people, after a formal welcome to the city by Mayor Shine and an introduction by Senator Shipley. He disclaimed any intention to influence the pending senatorial contest in the legislature.

After the speech a reception was held at the Leon hotel. Mr. Bryan left at 2:45 a. m. for Jacksonville, where he is to speak tonight.

TO SEND AID TO INDIA

Secretary Long Takes Steps to Execute the Will of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In execution of the act of congress authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of India, Secretary Long has taken steps immediately to procure a ship or steamer from the merchant marine. No naval vessel is available for this purpose, so the choice will be made from American merchant ships, a number of which have been offered to the department at reasonable rates.

The naval pay officer at New York has been instructed to obtain, in the manner usual in seeking proposals for supplies to be purchased in the open market, bids for furnishing such a ship, subject to the approval of the commandant of the New York navyyard.

General Fullerton's Body Found.

OAKLAND, Md., April 10.—The body of General Joseph S. Fullerton of St. Louis has been found in the river eight miles below the scene of the Oakland wreck, in which he was killed about three weeks ago.

TO SPREAD THE PLAGUE

The Annual Pilgrimage to Mecca Regarded With Apprehension.

DEATH LURKS IN HAGAR'S WELL.

Where the Pilgrims Drink and Bathe In Cholera Infected Water—Frightful Epidemics of the Past—Almost Incredible Hardships of the Pilgrimage.

A chronic menace to the health of Asia and eastern Europe is the annual pilgrimage of pious Moslems to Mecca. More threatening than ever it appears this year on account of the presence in India of a plague far worse than cholera.

El Id el Kebir, or Big Beiram, as the Turks know it, falls this year on the 12th of May, at which time Arabia will be intensely hot and conditions will be favorable to the speedy propagation of disease. The inhabitants of Mecca live crowded together and surround their homes with refuse and filth and foul the water supply.

Among the religious ordinances which to the Mohammedans are commands is that of pilgrimage to Mecca. From Turkey, from a belt of country extending eastward across Asia to the farthest confines of Malaysia, and from the whole of Africa, pilgrims set out every year, turning their steps toward Mecca in obedience to this command. Some fall sick by the way, many die. From about 60,000 to over 100,000 each year attain their end. Months and sometimes years have been devoted to the task, and sufferings and hardships have been undergone which it would be difficult to describe.

While Mecca may be well enough suited to the inhabitants in ordinary times, it is not in any way prepared for the strain which comes upon it during the annual pilgrimage, and if a disease such as cholera or the bubonic plague be then introduced it straightway spreads like wildfire. The constant cause is the drinking of cholera polluted water.

Not long ago a cable dispatch told of a pilgrimage of 10,000 persons, of whom more than one-half never returned, having died by the way of cholera. The proceedings of the pilgrims and the way they live also tend to the spread of the disease. The march to Arafat, the night spent there in devotion or in the crowded coffee booths, the "stand" by the Hill of Mercy, the rush to Mina, the sacrifices, the fearful stench from the thousands of slaughtered animals, the tawaf or sevenfold circuit of the sanctuary, each of the many thousand pilgrims kissing the black stone as he passes, the blazing heat, the intolerable thirst, the religious fervor which leads them to accept everything as holy which belongs to Mecca, all drive the unfortunate pilgrims to the consumption of the vilest fluids under the name of water. The chief source of danger in Mecca is the famous Zemzem, the reputed "Hagar's well," where it is supposed she drew water for her son Ishmael. At the best of times there is but little water in the well, and the pilgrims swarm around it. Every one wishes to drink of and to bathe in these reputed miraculous waters. Each pilgrim in turn, stripped to the waist, stands beside the well while a bucket of the water is poured over him. Of this he eagerly drinks as it flows from the bucket, the rest flowing over his naked body, soaking through his loin cloth and streaming back into the well to be used again. His place is immediately taken by another and another, and so on, each drinking the washings of the rest.

One day in 18[illegible] there were 999 deaths in Mecca, and [illegible]re 2,201 deaths in 17 days. Wh[illegible]er what is done at this well alo[illegible]gures are not to be wondered at. When the pilgrimage is over, the roadside for a dozen miles is strewn with the dead bodies of the faithful, killed by a draft of dirty water after all the difficulties and dangers the unfortunate people had overcome.

Every male Mohammedan—women don't count—must some time in his life make the pilgrimage. Any time before he dies will answer. If business is pretty good, he doesn't like to leave it; if business is bad, money is scarce. So the not very zealous Mohammedan is apt to put off the duty until he gets a stroke of paralysis or other intimation of the finiteness of man, when, with one foot in the grave, he starts on a journey that would kill a well man.

Take but one step toward Mecca and salvation is yours—that is the comfortable doctrine which sets men upon beginning the pilgrimage who can't even take the one step, but are borne from their doors groaning in the grip of death. Others, less sorely smitten, recover on the way. More do not.

Besides these remnants there are a few fairly rich men making the journey, with a reasonable degree of comfort, by rail and boat to Djeddah, thence overland, with only two days and a half of caravan life, to the sacred city. There are fewer rich pilgrims than formerly, because faith decays by contact with the Frank and by European education. A good many rich Mohammedans now go by proxy. It is cheaper, as the substitute can get along with a steerage ticket.

In a Mohammedan community a man who has made the pilgrimage has considerable social standing, and so that he may lose none of its advantages he repaints his house as soon as he gets home. Over his door—that is, if he is one of those less strict Mohammedans who do not think it wicked to make pictures of animals—he scrawls the most extraordinary big drawings, as rude and funny as the three fingered men and box bodied horses on a schoolboy's slate. If he went by modern conveyances, there will be pictures of trains of cars and gorgeous red, yellow and green steamboats, or there will be camels and tents in the desert, and moon faced lions to hint at the dangers which encompassed the way.

That Mohammedan who this year makes the pilgrimage to Mecca and returns in safety to his home must be accounted extremely hard to kill or exceedingly fortunate.

PILGRIMS AT HAGAR'S WELL, MECCA.

SHAVED IN HER SLEEP.

A Maiden Lady's Startling Adventure In Bombay.

Foreigners may find it difficult to believe that Tom the Barber can shave you while you are asleep, without rousing you from your slumber. But those who have spent their lives in India know that it is plain, unvarnished truth and that it has more than once happened to them to wake from a heavy morning sleep to find that Tom has been and gone and shaved them while they were comfortably in the Land of Nod. Concerning Tom the Barber an amusing story is told.

Some time ago a lady of a certain age set out from England to make the usual cold weather trip in India. Arrived in Bombay, she drove to the hotel that had been recommended to her and was shown into a large and comfortable room, which she was told in answer to her inquiries, had been occupied for the last three months by Colonel Esmith, who had only left that very morning to go up country. So that night after dinner our traveler turned into bed, very tired and sleepy.

But the calm sensations with which this well regulated lady dropped off to sleep were exchanged for something very different, when, at a very early hour next morning, she woke up suddenly to find half of her face covered with lather, and a ferocious, hideous looking black, as he seemed to her horrified gaze, standing over her with a naked razor, about, as she naturally imagined, to cut her throat from ear to ear. The sudden, startled shriek to which the poor lady gave utterance sent our friend, Tom the Barber—for it was he—flying out of the room quicker than ever he went in his life.

But when the alarm caused by the lady's cries had subsided and the establishment, suddenly called together, had had time to seize and question the frightened barber, the explanation of it all was simple enough. For the past three months Tom the Barber had been accustomed to steal into that room at early dawn and to lather and shave Colonel Esmith whether he found that warrior asleep or awake. This morning also he had, according to custom, come about his usual business and had got half way through the shaving operation, when a sudden and fearful cry caused him to fly for his life. That was all Tom the Barber knew of the business

Increase of Crime in Italy.

The presiding justices of the assize courts at Bologna and Forli, Italy, have called attention in their opening addresses to the steady increase of crime throughout the country, and especially to the alarming increase in the number of juvenile criminals.

WOMAN'S STRUGGLE.

All women work.
Some in the homes.
Some in church, and some in the whirl of society.

Many in the stores and shops, and tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill earning their daily food.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances; there is

serious derangement in the womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the unfailing cure for this trouble. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, "bearing-down," disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and you will again be free.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO } ss.
STARK COUNTY
McLain.
vs. } ORDER OF SALE.
Bunnell et. al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, April 24, 1897,

the following described real estate, to wit:

Tract No. One—Situated in the City of Massillon, in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being lots number one (1), two (2), three (3), nineteen (19), twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in Thomas B. George's addition to said city according to the map or plat thereof recorded January 2d, 875, in the plat record of said county, book 2, page 79; and also that part of lot number seventy-seven (77) of the amicable division or partition of certain lands in said township made October 17th, 1848, by and between William L. Wetmore, Richard S. Fay and the executors of Amos Binney, deceased received in the records of said county, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number nineteen (19) in Woodlawn addition to said city, and running thence along the north line of said lot, easterly, three hundred and two (302) feet, more or less, to the west line of said lot number seventy seven (77) and thence southerly along said west line of said lot number seventy seven (77) in said amicable partition to the place of beginning, and also the Woodlawn addition to said City of Massillon, as recorded May 22d, 1873 in said plat records, book 2, page 71, containing twenty (20) acres of land, more or less.

Appraised at $2,500.

Tract No. Two—And also so much of the following described tract of land as lies north of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, and described as follows: Situated in said county of Stark and township of Perry, known and described as lot number eighty-five (85) in the amicable division or partition aforesaid, and known also as all that part of the northeast quarter of section number seventeen (17), in said township, bounded on its north and east sides by the north and east lines respectively of said quarter; on its south side by the middle line of the Richville road, and on its west side by the east line of lot number eighty four (84) in said amicable partition, containing thirty-seven and seventy-two one-hundredths (37 72-100) acres of land, excepting therefrom the one and fifty-eight one-hundredths (1 58-100) acres now occupied and used by the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and a strip conveyed off of the east side thereof by M. Witt and wife to Peter Welker, reference being here made to the deed of conveyance for terms and description leaving in said lot number eighty-five (85) thirty-six (36) acres of land.

Appraised at $1,300.

Tract No. Three.—Also so much of the tract of land described as the thirty six (36) acre piece in Tract No Two above as lies south of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Appraised at $2,800.

Total appraisement, $6,600.

Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
Willison & Day, Attorneys.

Killing Frosts Reported.

RICHMOND, Ky., April 10.—[By Associated Press]—Frost last night killed the peach crop and injured other frust.

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., April 10.—[By Associated Press]—A heavy frost here. It is believed that it has killed peaches and other fruit.

LIMA, O., April 10.—[By Associated Press]—Frost killed wheat and greatly damaged early crops and fruit.

A Nation of Medicine Takers.

It is an accepted fact that the American people are the greatest users of medicines of one sort or another on the face of the earth. Imaginary ills make up a large part of man's earthly troubles.

Some people need only to read the vivid description of some chronic disease, and they are at once victims to the complaint in question. Many patent medicine venders make use of this peculiarity and lead some people to believe that their tired feeling comes from their blood not being rich and red. Millions would be saved and our general health would be better if we would take medicine only when really needed and then get a remedy specially prepared for the disease with which we are suffering.

As an illustration, when you have sore throat, there can't be any imagination about it. Your throat hurts; probably is covered with white ulcerated spots, and you know you need a remedy. Use good judgment. Get a cure put up for this one purpose. There is such a remedy. Tonsiline is its name, and it is a wonder in its field Being put up for this one class of diseases, it cures quickly, surely, and many times as if by magic. No family can afford to be without Tonsiline in the home, as it is a certain cure for Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy. Ask your neighbors who have used it. All druggists sell Tonsiline. 25 and 50 cents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick and Master John arrived Thursday from Pittsburg.

A. D. Volkmor, the liveryman, has received a splendid match bay team from Geurnsey county

The marriage of Joseph Moser to Miss Laura Henrich has been announced in St. Mary's church.

The Massillon miners continue to be idle the greater part of the time, owing to a decided lack of orders.

George Lausch left today for Swartzville, near Lancaster, Pa., having been called there by the death of his mother.

The Adams and American express companies have been connected with the Farmers' Telephone exchange. Call 31.

The last of the series of parties to be given by the Massillon Dancing Club will be held in Pille's hall Tuesday evening, April 20.

Henry Bowers, the East Greenville lumber dealer, has had his office connected with the Farmers' telephone exchange. Call three rings on 208.

Springfield, O., dispatches state that Mr. F. B. Loomis, the newspaper man so well known here, will be married on April 29th to Miss Elizabeth Most.

William Mellon writes home from New York that he is working steadily and every idle moment he occupies in seeing sights and having a good time.

The University Association held a very profitable meeting, Friday evening, President Geltz presided. The meetings continue to increase in interest and attendance.

The C., L. & W. railway will put its steam shovel in operation and a force of men at work at the gravel pit northwest of town, next week, to produce gravel for the N. Y. P. & O. railway.

A. H. McCadden was re-elected mayor of Canal Fulton by a majority of 66, William Black, city clerk by a majority of 22; and also one councilman, one constable, one assessor and both members of the school board. The vote was heavy.

The Humane Society had a case before Mayor Schott, Saturday morning. Jonathan Holben was arrested, Friday night, and charged with cruelty to animals by fast driving. He pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs, $7.60 in all. Mr. Holben had just returned from Canton.

Car thieves are again operating in the city. Coal has been stolen in considerable quantities from the several roads, and but recently a box car in the C. L. & W. yards was broken into. The car contained household goods, but nothing of value was stolen.

A number of young ladies met at the home of Thomas C. Brown, in East Main street, Wednesday afternoon, and organized what was formed the "Prosperous Twelve." Miss Isabella Humberger was elected president. The efforts of this organization will be in behalf of the poor.

Edwin S. Mills, formerly of Massillon, has been re-elected a director of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad. The question of issuing debenture bonds was considered, and a special meeting will be held Friday to take further action in the matter. The work on the line was considered, and it is stated that the entire road will be in operation by October.

Sportsmen are having unusually good shooting at Turkeyfoot this week. There were at least 75 ducks killed at the lake yesterday. They were mostly blue bills, however, which are coming in in vast numbers and decoy easily. Frank Becker returned last night with ten, having spent the day in a blind. W. J. Pemberthy, Charles Murrels and Edgar Miller bagged no less than 30 ducks during the first day.

Notices have been posted at Long Lake and Dillonvale coal mines, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, to place the mines in full operation. Those are the two biggest mines on this railroad, and employ over eight hundred men. The mines have been idle several months. All of the miners along the Cleveland, Loraing & Wheeling railway are now in full operation. About all the 1,800 miners in this, Belmont County, have found employment.

The coal cars which piled themselves upon the main track of the C., L. & W. railway, Wednesday afternoon, have not all been righted and placed upon the rails again. Many of them are badly wrecked. No trains are able to pass this point. Traffic is not entirely blocked, however, as passengers can be transferred from one train to another. Trainmaster Romoser, of Uhrichsville, is on the scene and the wreckingcrew is pushing the work rapidly.

The attention of Postoffice Inspector Holmes having been called an alleged violation of the postal laws, by an alleged obscene publication in J. S. Coxey's paper an investigation followed. An effort was made to secure an indictment against Mr. Coxey through the United States grand jury, which was in session on Wednesday, but to no avail. A true bill was refused. The alleged violation was the publication of a letter by Mr. Coxey, of a letter which was recently written by George Francis Train.

Isaac Aldrich, who goes out of Massillon in the engine cab of No. 6, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, has a remarkable dog. It can recognize the whistle of its master's engine among a hundred and it immediately makes an attempt to get to the station to welcome Mr. Aldrich. It is not always allowed to do this, and on such occasions it is as miserable as a dog can be. Mr. Aldrich's home is near the station and every day it stands in the front yard and barks its farewell as the train pulls away.

United States Marshal Smalley has been in Canton to ascertain whether the present postoffice building can be fitted up so as to provide accommodations for a federal court. It is believed that Mr. Smalley will make a favorable report and that when the appropriation bill passes, which will in all probability be not later than next winter, such a court will be established here. This will entail the appointment of a judge, a clerk, a deputy marshal and such other assistant as are required

Charles Solomon, who conducts a furnishing store in East Greenville, was in the city Friday, on his way to Canton. Some ten days ago, while absent from his place of business, Constable Harry Buck, of Canal Fulton, levied on and removed Mr. Solomon's entire stock of goods on attachments issued for the goods of his brother, David Solomon. The replevin suit took place before Justice Ruch, of Canal Fulton, Thursday, and resulted in the return of the goods to the possession of Charles Solomon.

Ever since the Experiment Station came to Wayne county, the management has contemplated establishing an agency in some of the large cities for the sale of its surplus produce as soon as its fruit plantations, dairy and other departments, should be in such condition as to furnish a sufficient supply to justify the necessary expense of such an agency. That time seems now to have arrived, and Dr Wm. A. Porter and family will move to Cleveland within a few weeks to act as the Station's agent there.

The season for shooting ducks will close on Saturday, April 10, and Deputy State Warden Dangeleisen desires to caution the public against violating of the game laws. All game birds and animals are now out of season with the exception of snipe which are not protected in this state. The wood cock season will open in July and squirrel can be killed after September first. Warden Dangeleisen has been notified that meadow larks are being killed in various places and will give the matter prompt attention. In Ohio meadowlarks are protected as song birds and it is therefore unlawful to shoot them at anytime.

A more disagreeable April day than Friday can scarcely be imagined. There was both rain and snow and a wind that took one's breath away. Fortunately there was no dust. W. H. Beeler, the Maysville mail man, says it is the worst weather that he has been exposed to in four months. It took him more than eight hours to get to town. He was quite willing to pay any man $1.50 who would drive the wagon home, but people generally took the same view of matters as he did. There must have been heavy snows west of town, too, for Pennsylvania railway trains were white when they arrived here.

A jury in the Wayne county court of common pleas awarded Miss Alice Weaver a verdict of $5,000 for personal damages in her suit against the city for $20,000. Miss Weaver, while out driving in Wooster, in May, 1894 with a party of friends, received injuries to her spine as a result of the conveyance colliding with a hitching post. The post, it was shown, had been set out beyond the legal distance, and as the other side of the street was filled with building stone, only a small roadway was left. Attorneys for the city tried to show that the post was placed in the street by private individuals, and maintained that persons building have a right to occupy the street. The case will be taken to the higher court.

The anniversary of the battle of Appomattox was celebrated by the members of Hart Post G. A. R., at their hall, last night. The wives of many of the members were also present and the success of the thoroughly enjoyable occasion was largely due to the efforts of the daughters. Campfire speeches were made by the Rev. Geo. B. Smith, T. H. Simcox, R. A. Penn, Orlando Martin and Peter Schaebs and later dancing and card playing ensued. Beau supper was served with all the necessary accompaniments and an astonishing quantity was disposed of. Dr. G. B. Smith, Jerry Hissong and Orlando Martin possessed such remarkably good appetites that their comrades accused them of dieting in anticipation of the feast.

They were having a student's rush at Mt. Union college, for Mt. Union students do not want the bigger colleges to outdo them in any particular. The result was not and never can be disputed record that at the crucial moment "N. W. Stroup, who is now preparing himself for the ministry, succeeded in fighting his way through the lines of the opposition, in making his way up through the college to the dome, and tearing down the emblem of the juniors. In the meantime Special Officer Josh Crush ed among the combatants, and succeeded after being roughly handled, in temporarily quelling the disturbance. During chapel exercises which took well soon after, order was restored with the greatest difficulty. The students presented a pitiable sight, with their bloody faces, dishevelled hair and clothes almost torn from their bodies."

REDUCTION.

Ironworkers Decree to Stand a Cut of 10 per Cent in Wages.

BELLAIRE, O., April 10.—The 300 or more men living in this city, who are employed in the Riverside Iron and Steel works here, have received notice that the new scale of wages would go into effect April 20, which means a reduction of 10 per cent and which has been refused.

The notice also said that unless the men accept the reduction their places will be filled with other men.

Colonel Thomas Arrested at Dayton.

DAYTON, O., April 10.—Colonel J. B. Thomas, governor of the Soldiers' home, has been arrested, charged with violating a state law by serving oleomargarine at that institution without displaying a placard stating the fact. It will be a test case, as it is a question whether the law can be enforced in the home, which is a United States reservation. He will have a hearing on Tuesday.

Because He Flagged a Train.

RAVENNA, O., April 10.—Carl Turk has been arrested here, charged with having flagged a Cleveland and Pittsburg railway freight train several miles out of town. He said that he supposed that it was all right to stop the train, as he had the price to pay for the ride. Mayor Cole bound him over to common pleas court in the sum of $100.

Lieutenant Governor Jones a Candidate.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 10.—Lieutenant Governor A. W. Jones has announced that he will be a candidate for re-election. When told about the possibility of Mayor McKisson of Cleveland being a candidate, he said he knew all about that, but gave it no more attention.

Fair Warning.

He—Do you think your father would offer no personal violence if I were to ask him for you?

She—No, but I think he will if you don't pretty soon.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SACRIFICES TO VANITY.

How Confiding Women Are Swindled by Charlatans.

CURING WRINKLES BY MACHINERY.

A System of Torture Which Is Expected to Restore Beauty, but Has the Opposite Effect—Visit to the Establishment of a Facial Beautifier.

Twenty years ago or more an English Jewess, Mme. Rachel by name, offered through the medium of advertisements in the London papers to restore the bloom of youth to the aged and infirm and to render them "beautiful forever." These words quickly became a catch phrase and brought hundreds of willing dupes to her door. She treated them with a harmless decoction containing alleged water from the river Jordan and received in return heavy payments in currency of the realm.

In the end a victim who had been mulcted to the tune of several hundred pounds without experiencing any appreciable benefit therefrom appealed to the authorities for redress, and after due process of law Mme. Rachel found herself an inmate of Pentonville prison on a five years' term for false pretenses.

So lucrative had been the imposture, however, that upon her release she promptly recommenced operations on a still larger scale, only to be arrested again and resentenced to prison, where she died.

Either the American law is more lenient toward offenders of this description or our public prosecutors are remiss in their duty, for certain it is that at this very day certain "facial beautifiers" and "rejuvenators" of a far more dangerous type than Mme. Rachel are plying their nefarious vocation in the full blaze of publicity, not only extorting money from the silly victims, but almost irremediably ruining what little "complexion" has remained to them.

This species of cormorant preys upon the vanity and credulity of elderly persons of both sexes with a heartlessness, a refinement of cruelty, worthy of the Spanish Inquisition, and its demands upon the purse of the victim seem to increase in equal proportion to the suffering inflicted.

Desirous of becoming acquainted with the workings of the system I presented myself at the house of one of these electric magicians a few days since and was received by a friend, says a writer in the New York Herald.

The parlors I have been that of any respectable middle class family in easy circumstances. The inevitable family Bible, the wax flowers, the conventional crayon portraits and the steel engravings hardly suggested home of the professional charlatan. In a few minutes madame appeared. Tall, angular and decidedly passee was she. Her lips were thin, and the lines of her face were hard and repellent. Her first look was one of disappointment as she noticed our comparative lack of wrinkles or facial blemishes. We were evidently not customers. It was followed by an air of suspicion as I acquainted her with the object of my visit—namely, to obtain facts for publication regarding her rejuvenating process.

She hemmed and hawed and hesitated for awhile, but the prospect of securing a free advertisement finally got the better of her prudence and unsealed her lips. Once started, her flow of information continued unabatingly until our departure.

"Ah, do not believe that I cater to the rich alone," she remarked, with a long drawn sigh. "My treatment has been the means of lifting many an unfortunate from the depths of despair to the renewed enjoyment of the good things of life. Why, my dear sir, at this very moment there is a lady sitting upstairs, her face covered with plasters, who came here two weeks ago looking 60 years of age. When the plasters come off a week hence, she will pass for 20."

"So you are not only treating her, but are also providing board and lodging?" I remarked.

"Why, yes," was the ready answer. "I do this with some of my patients. You see, this lady has practically no home. She was once rich, but lost all her money. She is paying me her last dollars for this treatment, which will make a new woman of her and allow her to begin life over again."

"Do you mean to say that she expects to profit financially by the change?" I asked.

"Most assuredly I do," was the reply. "You know yourself that a good looking young woman can always obtain remunerative employment in many of our large stores or dry goods emporiums. We talked this matter over in advance, and she agreed with me that rejuvenation was the only hope for the future."

"So this silly old woman of 60 expects to leave your house younger looking by 40 years?" I cried, breaking into a laugh.

The absurdity of the proposition was too much even for the madame. She lost control of her facial muscles and joined in my hilarity. Hers was the laugh of the hyena, however, and, fearful of betraying herself, she quickly resumed her seriousness.

"No, gentlemen, this is really not a laughing matter," she continued. "My heart goes up to the poor thing. God grant that her hopes may be realized."

The madame did not dwell on the possibility of her victim being disappointed or state whether in that event the money would be refunded.

"She is sitting here in the rear bedroom up stairs," was the next remark. "It will never do for her to see you. But if you go up softly with me you can get a glimpse at her from behind the screen. She is a little deaf, anyway."

My curiosity was not proof against this invitation, and, with madame in the van, we crept up silently to the apartment above. Madame entered first and in her sweetest tone inquired how the patient was feeling. A low murmur came in response. She then returned to the door and beckoned to us to peep in. We did so. My first sensation was that of mirth, but it was speedily followed by a feeling of intense pity. What a truly pathetic sight this poor, lost old creature, sitting motionless as a statue in the center of the room, her entire face and neck covered with a yellow, oily, transparent plaster, imperfectly concealing the sore flesh beneath, of the color and consistency of a raw beefsteak, sitting there for hours, for days and for weeks, suffering tortures in the vain hope that her youthful beauty would be restored to her and that she would be able to command attention, if not adulation, as of yore. Every breath, every wink, every twitch of the facial muscles meant agony indescribable, but she sat through it all silently and in patience, awaiting the day of her deliverance.

When we returned to the parlor, I expressed a desire to learn something of the process itself. The madame, highly elated at her supposed success in impressing her visitors—in one sense she was not mistaken—proceeded to describe it in detail. She led us into her torture chamber in the rear, and displayed her various instruments. She called in her servant girl and made her act as a "dummy" patient, in order to fully illustrate her methods. The girl laid herself down at full length upon a regular doctor's sofa chair.

"This is the first stage," said madame urbanely as she pressed the pads to the girl's cheeks. "I apply the machine in this manner to the face and burn the outer cuticle. If it were in motion at present, you would see the skin turn white under the application. That would be a commencement of the blistering. My second step is to cover the entire surface with a thick plaster of my own preparation, which remains on for a day or two and stimulates the inflammation. After this the plaster is taken off, and the flesh is found to be in a very raw and sensitive condition. Then comes treatment with the transparent paste and oily preparation you saw on the lady's face upstairs, and it lasts until the raw mass has disappeared and the skin assumes its normal state again, or, to be more precise, until the surface is free from wrinkles, furrows and blemishes, a matter of three weeks. My patients also use a special preparation at home for some period after treatment here. It is very inexpensive, and I also sell it to people who have not been treated."

The interview ended with this statement, and we were bowed out. Of course the reader will not need to be told that the madame's whole scheme is an abominable swindle. The so-called rejuvenating process has no scientific basis whatever. It is pure charlatanism from beginning to end. The operator goes at her victim in a haphazard fashion and usually burns not the upper cuticle alone, but deep into the flesh. The result is that she produces a surface which, after the three weeks' treatment with ointment, resembles any other burned surface of the body undergoing cure.

It is smooth and glossy, and for the time being the wrinkles are a little less visible than usual, although the general appearance of the face has really been rendered unnatural and uncanny.

While this condition lasts the slightest movement of the facial muscles is accompanied by smarting pains, and there soon follow a drying up and cracking of the cuticle. Only months after the conclusion of the "treatment" is the cure complete, and then the wrinkles and furrows are seen as prominently as ever. In some cases the original burns never disappear, and the face permanently retains a scarred appearance.

In any European country such a monstrous and cruel swindle as the above would be summarily dealt with by the authorities. Here it thrives without molestation, the swindlers even traveling around the country giving lectures in rural resorts, advertising themselves as benefactors of humanity and selling their nostrums at an exorbitant figure.

APPLYING THE FIRST PLASTER.

Cost of Expert Testimony.

A movement is on foot in New York to do away with or in some way regulate the taking of expert testimony in court trials. The question of expense is a serious one, this feature of the Marie Barbari trial having cost $10,000, while $62,000 was expended in the trial of Dr. Meyer, the poisoner, a year or two ago. As high as $300 a day has been charged by medical experts.

Bell Punch Contribution Box.

Alice Morse Earle tells in The Atlantic of one church where the contribution box used contained a small bell concealed in it, which would ring only when a contribution was made. The collection was usually taken during the sermon and no stingy churchgoer could fail of detection.

DON'T be penny wise and pound foolish by buying the "just-as-good mixtures," "so called White Lead," or other substitutes for Pure White Lead.

In painting, the cost of labor so far exceeds the cost of material that the best only should be used. The *best* is Pure White Lead (see list of brands which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil.

J. H. MORLEY & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD CLEVELAND.

M. B. SUYDAM & CO. GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH.

FREE By using National Lead Co's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application.

NATIONAL LEAD & OIL CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
German Nat. Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS EXAMINATION.

List of Questions Put to Use at the County this Month.

Lists used at the Stark county teachers' examination at Canton, April.

ARITHMETIC.

What is the unit of a fraction? What is a fractional unit?

Reduce .5, .0025, and .875 to hundredths. Show the operation.

Divide the product of the three equal parts of 6, by the product of its two equal parts. What will a peck of wheat cost at 1 ct. a pound

How many rods around a rectangular field containing 60 acres, if the length is to the width as 3 is to 2.

The product of two numbers is 6468; the quotient is 8.25 find the smaller number

A fly walks the shortest distance from any upper to an opposite lower corner of a room 80 x 35 x 25; how far?

The diagonal of a square circumscribed about a circle is 10 feet, find the side of an inscribed square

The use of $650 for three years, cost me $87.75 what did I pay per hundred?

Find the square root of .0012849, and define cube root

GRAMMAR

What relation does grammar bear to language. What constitutes the subject matter of grammar?

Give the corresponding noun of opposite gender and indicate the gender of your noun: beau, colt, earl, nun, lass, swain, wizard, youth, executor, negro.

Define alphabet, perfect alphabet, spoken oral language, polysyllable.

Define inflection. What parts of speech are inflected and what are the inflections of each named.

Write sentences as follows, (1) One containing a collective noun singular in form but plural in meaning. (2) One containing as as a relative pronoun. (3) One containing it as a relative.

What distinction in this may be formed by inflections. Illustrate

What is a preposition. What do you understand by the subjective term of relation. What parts of speech may it be.

Tell what you can about the history and use of the pronoun that. Use it correctly in a sentence.

HISTORY INCLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Which President elect went to Washington in disguise? Why.

What is meant by "Squatter Sovereignty"

Who was the author of the Missouri Compromise. What was it?

What President introduced "rotation in office." Who was President when the Erie canal was opened?

What was the Wilmot Proviso?

Who was President in 1812, 1832, 1846, 1850, 1860

Who is eligible to the Presidency of the U. S. A. What is impeachment?

Repeal the amendment granting universal suffrage. Who are citizens of the United States?

GEOGRAPHY.

Define doldrum and glaciation.

What is weather? Climate?

Of what value are winds?

What agents tend to equalize the temperature of different portions of the earth?

Where live the Hottentots? The Cossacks. The Bedouins? The Boers?

What language is spoken by the people of Montevideo? Of Copenhagen? Of Quebec? Of Havana?

With Columbus as a center, indicate the distance and direction of Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Canton, and Portsmouth

Locate Jamaica, Corsica, St. Helena, and Ceylon.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

What is the chief end of education?

Why does the state educate its children?

What is methodology?

Name three important objects of intellectual education

Define perception.

Name six educational reformers.

What virtues ought the school to inculcate?

State clearly the purposes of the recitation.

PHYSIOLOGY

What is pain?

What is the difference in the composition of venous and arterial blood?

State the functions of the cerebellum.

What is sleep?

What is the peritoneum? The biceps?

What is a fever? A chill?

How may one judge of the state of health of a person?

Give several rules for the preservation of health

Constipation is the cause of all sorts of serious disorders of the blood. Strong cathartics are worse than useless. Burdock Blood Bitters is Nature's own remedy for troubles of this sort.

Spring shapes in hats just received. J. W. Foltz.

ENDEAVORERS BANQUET.

A Dinner Followed by a Flow of Eloquence in the Presbyterian Chapel.

Wreaths of laurel and the hearty thanks of all present were showered upon the committee consisting of Robert E. Leighton, F. A. Hanna, Jennie Harring, Emily Leighton and Gertie Rigdon, who had in charge the second annual banquet of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Second Presbyterian church. The chapel never presented a prettier sight than it did last evening with its long tables, covered with snowy white linen, and decorated with pretty lamps and palms. Carnations, smilax and ferns, sent by an absent member, Miss Ida Gove, of Toledo, added much to the beauty of the room. One of the most striking decorations was the bevy of bright, happy-faced Christian Endeavorers, together with a few of the older members of the church.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the guests and members were seated at the tables, the esteemed president, Mr. McLaughlin, occupying the seat of honor. After a sumptuous three-course dinner, the president read several letters of regret from absent members, and then followed the toasts of the evening.

Mr. Herron spoke first on "C. E. Work." It was interesting to note in his remarks the position of the C. E. societies at the present time in relation to the church in general. In round numbers the Society of Christian Endeavor contains over half the members of all the young people's societies combined, numbering up to date 2,162,000 members.

Mr. C. B. Hess next took a short talk on "Ti Elders." Mr. Leighton followed with "The Fifty Member and How to Treat Him." He spoke in his usual bright manner, of "the tongue" as that most unruly of all members and pleaded with the members to use their tongues not only for their own good, but not the good of others. The next toast was on "The C. E. Choir, its past and future," by Miss L. Martin. In her remarks she spoke very highly of their honest and respected leader, R. E. Leighton, and attributed the success of the choir to his enthusiastic swinging of the baton. "Our Girls" was the subject assigned to F. A. Hanna. He handled his subject in a very witty manner, giving for the first time in his life, at least in public, his opinion on "girls," which was highly appreciated by the young ladies present. Miss Jennie Harring then discussed "Our Boys." Her remarks were spicy and full of variety. She took some exceptions to the remarks on "Our Girls" and closed by saying "No matter how the verdict was given, in favor of 'Our Girls' or 'Our Boys,' boys would be boys the world over." Several impromptu speeches were given by some of the older persons present. After a song by the choir, before mentioned, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. John Herron, and, as in the case of all things else, the second annual banquet of the Second Presbyterian C. E. society was at an end

Certain American Editions.

The American editions of many English authors were of great importance in the careers of the writers, and to ignore them is to ignore most potent factors in their lives. The publication of the "Yellowplush Correspondence" in Philadelphia was followed by the "Comic Tales and Sketches," and the success of the American book was the influence that induced the London publisher to assume the risk. In the same way the miscellanies collected from original sources and published in 12 volumes by the Appletons in New York in 1852 and 1853 induced the publication of the miscellanies in London in 1855 to 1857. Thackeray carried home a set of these Appleton volumes to aid him in selecting the papers for the London issue, and yet, would the bibliographer tell us that the London edition of 1855-7 was the "first," and that the New York edition exists not at all?—Book Buyer.

Mines Put In Operation.

BELLAIRE, O., April 10.—At Dillonvale and Long Run, just east of here on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad, the two largest coal mines, have been placed in operation. Over 800 men were given work. These mines have not been running in full for a year.

Weather May Injure Crops.

WAPAKONETA, O., April 10.—The ground here is covered with snow to the depth of five inches and still snowing. The fruit crop will be badly damaged because all fruit trees are budding. It is turning colder and the wheat in the field will probably be ruined.

Western Australia's supply of jarrah and karri, the hard woods used for street pavements, is practically inexhaustible. The jarrah (Eucalyptus marginati) covers 14,000 square miles of the country and the karri (E. diversicolor) 2,000 square miles more.

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